The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

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POETRY.

Living on a Farm.

How brightly through the mist of years,
My quiet country home appears!
My father busy all the day
In ploughing corn, or raking hay;
My mother moving with delight
Among her milk pans, silver bright;
We children, just from school set free,
Filling the garden with our glee.
The blood of life was flowing warm
When I was living on a farm.

I hear the sweet church going bell
As o'er the fields its music fell,
I see the country neighbors round
Gathering 'neath the pleasant sound.
They stop awhile beside the door,
To talk their homely matters o'er,—
The springing corn, the ripening grain,
And "how we need a little rain,"
"A little sun would do no harm,
We want good weather for the farm."

When autumn came, what joy to see
The gathering of the husking bee,
To hear the voices keeping tune,
Of girls and boys beneath the moon,
To mark the golden corn ears bright,
More golden in the yellow light!
Since I have learned the ways of men,
I often turn to these again,
And feel life wore its highest charm
When I was living on a farm.

Pride.

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

'Tis a curious fact as ever was known,
But often in human nature shown,
Alike in castle and cottage,
That pride, like pigs of a certain brood,
Will manage to live and thrive on food
As poor as pauper pottage.

Depend upon it, my snobbish friend,
Your family thread you can't ascend,
Without good reason to apprehend
You may find it waxed on the other end
By some plebian vocation!
Or worse than that, your boasted line
May end in a loop of stronger twine,
That plagued some worthy relation.

Because you flourish in wordly affairs,
Do not be haughty and put on airs,
With insolent pride of station!
Don't be proud and turn up your nose
At poorer people in plainer clothes,
But learn for the sake of your mind's repose,
That all proud flesh, wherever it grows,
Is subject to irritation!

Select Miscellany.

The Other Side of the World.

Bishop Kingsley writes a very interesting letter to the *Western Christian Advocate*, showing the difference between the Chinese and ourselves, from which we take the following:

The passage of Scripture which reads of the difficulty of those who have riches entering into the kingdom of heaven, reads in the Chinese version, "It is easier for the camel to go through the nose of a needle, than for a rich man to enter the kingdom of heaven." The Chinese call the hole in the needle the nose instead of the eye. Hence it was necessary to so render the passage in Chinese in order to be understood.

The Chinese have better teeth than we have, but not so good eyes. There are many more blind persons with them than us. The way they expose the eyes to the glare of the sun, generally wearing no covering on their heads, probably tends to produce this. And owing to their want of cleanliness, diseases of the skin are fearfully common, and probably tend to the same result.

There are but few deaf persons among the Chinese. Although, from all the information I have been able to obtain, it seems the average of human life is shorter with them than with us.

The women are shorter in proportion to the men than with us, and a fashionable Chinese woman is hardly able to walk alone, on account of the injury done to her feet in infancy, by not allowing them to grow. They are thus made cripples for life, and obliged to keep their feet bandaged as long as they live. They double all the forepart of the foot, except the great toe, under the other part. So that the great toe is nearly all of the foot that wears a shoe.

All the Chinese have black eyes and black hair, and they feel a great contempt for those who differ from themselves in these respects.

Begging is very common, and is organized into a regular system, with a king of beggars at its head. The beggars thus organized pay part of their gains to the society; and persons may be exempt from the annoyance of the profession by paying a certain annual rent to the king of beggars. When a man of business has paid his annual tax, the organization is bound to keep beggars away from him.—He places a sign over his place of business to this effect, and is henceforth secure. I have seen these signs in Chinese cities.

I am told also that *thieves* have a similar organization, by which persons wishing to be exempt from their incursions, pay a stipulated sum to the king of thieves. Then if anything is stolen, the organization is bound to restore it or its value.—When I was in Foochow, a thief dug through a wall surrounding our missionary dwelling and stole some chickens, but was caught by the watchman in getting out. They treated the poor fellow very roughly.

In China the cheapest shoes, worn by the coolies, cost half a cent a pair. These are made of straw, composing a sort of matsandal, and tied on the feet. For chair coolies, who must be very sure-footed, these shoes are very convenient.—A pair will not last more than a day or two. I have been carried a large number of miles by these coolies, and felt the need of their being very sure-footed in some dangerous places. There is no other way of getting about in some parts of China, and the men that live by this means are as much favored as the traveller by the arrangements; sometimes, in making a short walk, when the state of the thermometer would admit of it, I have been accosted by a score of these men, with their chairs anxious for a job.

Boards are sawed by hand, as there are no saw-mills in China.

Grain is ground in the same way, by hand, or by a cow or donkey dragging round one stone on another.

All nails are hammered out by hand on an anvil.

Coal, instead of being brought on railroads, is carried on camels' backs. These camels are driven in caravans; the one in front being rode or led, and the others following in single file, by means of a line fastened to a ring in the nose of each camel, and attached to the one before him.

There are no railroads in China, nor even stage roads, nor yet a pair of springs in any conveyance found among native Chinamen.

Chinese boat and junks are built with *eyes*. The Chinamen say, "Boat no have eyes, no can see; no can save." If a boat have no eyes it cannot see, and cannot understand where to go.

Chinese houses have no glass in the windows nor wooden floors. And in the north of China, where they are most needed, they have no chimneys. This is the case in Peking, the Capitol of the Celestial Empire.

Chinamen name their boys Number *one*, Number *two*, etc. The girls are not counted, but often strangled in infancy.

The money used in common affairs among the Chinamen is reckoned in cash, one cash being one-twelfth part of a cent. This cash is a little brass coin, with a square hole in the middle, so that a hundred of them can be strung together. A dollar of this coin weighs about seven pounds and a half.

Capital punishment among the Chinese is a terrible thing. A common method is by *beheading*. The criminal stoops down with his head leaned forward, and the executioner chops it off. Another method is *crucifixion*, and another more terrible is starving to death.

Chinese coffins are made of plank six inches thick and immensely heavy. In the North they place these coffins on the top of the ground, and raise mounds over them like haystacks. In the South the grave is made to resemble a monstrous armed chair, sometimes as much as seventy feet one way and fifty the other, where the spirit is supposed to look out upon a pleasant prospect.

I visited the home of one very rich Chinese who is keeping a monstrous swine, weighing, I should think, nearly or quite a thousand pounds. The same man is also keeping a huge baboon. He thinks the father of his deceased father may be in the one or the other of these animals, and so he is keeping them until they die of old age.

About Foo-choo many Chinamen live in small miserable boats on the River Min. The family is born, live, and die in these uncomfortable places. I saw them with the mother and children, hens, dogs, and hogs, all being together in the boats.

Here the Chinese fish with *cormorants*, a kind of bird resembling a duck, but larger, with an enormous throat, and a strong beak hooked at the end. A string is tied round the neck of the bird so that they cannot swallow the fish. They then dive into the water, seize the fish, and return with it to the raft, where the fisherman takes it and sends them off again to repeat the chase.

France exports wines, brandies, silks, fancy articles, furniture, jewelry, watches, clocks, perfumery and fancy goods generally.

Italy exports corn, oil, flax, wines, essences, dye stuffs, drugs, fine marble, soap, paintings, engravings, molasses and salt.

Prussia exports linens, woolens, zinc, articles of iron, copper and brass, indigo, wax, hams, musical instruments, tobacco, wines and porcelain.

Germany exports wool, woolen goods, linens, rags, corn, timber, iron, lead, tin, flax, hemp, wine, wax, tallow and cattle.

Women in India---Terrible Treatment of the Zenana Women.

At a meeting of the "Elizabeth City Auxiliary" of the Women's Union Mission Society, held last week, the following interesting statements were made:

"Miss Hariette G. Brittan gave an affecting and graphic description of the sufferings and cruel treatment of the Zenana ladies in India. These are women of high caste, wives and daughters of wealthy merchants, but who are closely confined in miserable, comfortless cells, called zenanas, which they are never allowed to leave but on extraordinary occasions, such as annual visits to their gods, and then only under formidable escorts. When we consider that there are ten million of these unfortunate ladies shut up in these terrible cells, what can we do? The labors, nevertheless, of the society have accomplished much. The headquarters are at Calcutta, where the American lady missionaries concentrate their efforts. Similar English Societies are also there, and the ladies of no less than six evangelical denominations, American and English, meet there once every month and arrange their plans in the most harmonious manner. Still, their exertions are naturally much confined. With such a vast extent of territory, with a population of 200,000,000 of inhabitants in India, it cannot be otherwise. North of Calcutta, six hundred miles, there is no missionary station. Miss Brittan, in a manner so touching that during their recital there was not a dry eye in the chapel, related examples of the incredible miseries the poor Zenana experience. She told one touching story of a poor child princess who married at six years of age, became a widow at ten, and was shut up in a prison for life, according to the customs of the Brahmines. When Miss Brittan saw her she was dying. She had been confined for six long, weary years, and was then only sixteen. The kind-hearted missionary found her lying on the uncarpeted floor, burning with fever, her tongue black and hanging from her mouth. She had not tasted food or drink for three days and she dare not accept it, although she would have given the world for a single drop. It was against the laws; she dare not disobey them. In the same way none of the women in the large place in which she lay dared come near her to offer her food or drink. For three years she lingered, when death put an end to her misery. This affecting recital, touchingly told, brought tears to the eyes of the entire audience. Miss Brittan found this was the Eastern Princess she had so often dreamed of and read of in the 'Arabian Nights,' when a girl. The Bengalee women, nevertheless are remarkably beautiful, and of the sweetest disposition. A room full of American ladies might be picked out for their beauty, and a number of Hindoo ladies might be taken at random, and the latter would carry off the palm of beauty. Their beauty cannot be better described than by the word 'lovely.' Their hearts are tender and full of love for their children, whom they fondly cherish as their only solace, yet they cheerfully throw them into the River Ganges because they believe it is right.

Habits of Washington.

An original letter just published for the first time gives some interesting glimpses of the habits and opinions of the Father of his Country. While the Federal City was building, the Legislature of Pennsylvania voted the President a house, hoping perhaps to keep the seat of government in Philadelphia. The house formerly occupied as the University of Pennsylvania was accordingly built for that purpose. But as soon as Gen. Washington saw its dimensions, and a good while before it was finished, he let it be known that he would not occupy it—that he certainly should not go to the expense of purchasing suitable furniture for such a dwelling—and hired instead a modest but comfortable residence. The President ate Indian cakes for breakfast after the Virginia fashion, although buckwheat cakes were generally on the table. Washington's dining parties were entertained in a very handsome style. His weekly dining day for company was Thursday, and his dining hour was always four o'clock in the afternoon. His rule was to allow five minutes for the variation of clocks and watches, and then go to the table, be present or absent whoever might. He kept his own clock in the hall, just within the outward door, and always exactly regulated. When lagging members of Congress came in, as they often did, after the guests had sat down to dinner, the President's only apology was: "Gentlemen, (or Sir) we are too punctual for you. I have a cook who never asks whether the company has come, but whether the hour has come." He was always dressed in a suit of black, his hair powdered, and tied in a black queue behind, with a very elegant dress sword, which he wore with inimitable grace. Mrs. Washington often, but not always, dined with the company, sat at the head of the table, and if, as was occasionally the case, there were other ladies present, they sat on each side of her. The President sat half way from the head to the foot of the table, and on that side he would place Mrs. Washington, though distant from him, on his right hand. He always, unless a clergyman were present, asked a blessing in a standing posture. If a clergyman were present, he was requested both to ask a blessing and return thanks after dinner.

A man who builds a house is a builder; does it follow, then, that he who razes it is a razor?

Guard Against Vulgar Language.

There is as much connection between the words and the thoughts as there is between the thoughts and actions. The latter are only the expression of the former, but they have a power to re-act upon the soul and leave the stain of corruption there. A young man who allows himself to use one vulgar or profane word, has not only shown that there is a foul spot upon the mind, but by the appearance of that word he extends that spot and inflames it, till, by indulgence, it will pollute and ruin the soul. Be as careful of your words as your thoughts.

If you can control the tongue so that no improper words are pronounced by it, you will soon be able to control the mind, and save it from corruption. You extinguish the fire by smothering it, or by preventing bad thoughts having into language. Never utter a word anywhere which you are ashamed to speak in the presence of the most refined female. Try this a little while, and you will soon have command of yourself.

PAPER HANDKERCHIEFS.—The Japanese paper handkerchiefs are assuredly coming, if a contemporary be right. The paper collar manufacture has now been extended to less permanent but more important garments of great srength and flexibility, which can be sewed with a machine giving seams almost as strong as a woven fabric. The inventor has particularly applied it to the production of petticoats, which are either printed in imitation of the fashionable skirts of the day, or stamped out with open work of such beauty and delicacy as no amount of labor with scissors and needles could imitate. The marvel is that these really beautiful productions can be sold at retail at fifteen cents each! Imitation crotonnes and chintz for bed furniture are also made, a set costing at retail about $1.50. The felt material is so flexible that a curtain may be twisted into a rope and shaken out again, showing as little creasing as chintz similarly treated. There are also table cloths embossed with signs of great beauty. This felted paper may in the end have a serious influence on the production of the woven fabrics it is intended to displace. Imitation leather,—impermeable to water, is likewise made of it, and produces a cheap and useful covering for furniture, and even serves for shoes.—*Paper Trade Reporter.*

There is a vast copper mine in England, where shafts extend many hundred feet under the sea. The moaning of the waves as they dash against the rocks is forever sounding in those gloomy aisles. When the storms come, the sound of the waters become so terrific that even the boldest miners cannot stay below, but leave their work and come out upon the earth. Overhead are masses of bright copper streaming through the gallery in all directions, traversed by a network of thin red veins of iron, and over all the salt water drips down from tiny crevices in the rock. Immense wealth of metal is contained in these roofs, but no miner dares give it another stroke with the pickaxe. Already there has been one day's work too much upon it, as a huge wedge of wood driven into the rock bears testimony. The wedge is all that keeps back the sea from bursting in upon them. Yet there are three tiers of galleries where men work day by day, not knowing but at some fatal hour the flood may be upon them, rendering all escape as hopeless as it was in the days of Noah.—The awe-stricken visitor hurries away from the scene with a heart appalled in view of the hourly danger.

Wedding Dress a Century Ago.

To begin with the lady: her locks were strained upward over an immense cushion that set like an iceberg on her head, and plastered over with pomatum, and then sprinkled over with a shower of white powder. The height of this tower was somewhat over a foot. One single white rosebud lay on its top like an eagle on a haystack. Over her neck and bosom was folded a lace handkerchief, fastened in front by a breast pin rather larger than a copper cent, containing her grandfather's miniature set in virgin gold. Her airy form was buried under the ample folds of the sleeves as tight as the natural skin of the arm, with a waste formed a bodice, worn outside, whence the skirt flowed off, and was distended at the top of an ample hoop. Shoes of white kid, with peaked toes, and heels of two or three inches elevation, enclosed her feet, and glittered with spangles, as her little pedal members peeped out. Now for the swain: his hair was sleeked back and plentifully befloured, while his queue projected like the handle of a skillet. His coat was a sky-blue silk, lined with yellow; his long vest of white satin, embroidered with gold lace; his breeches of the same material, and tied at the knee with pink ribbon. White silk stockings and pumps with laces, and ties of the same hue, completed the habiliment of his nether limbs. Lace ruffles clustered his wrist, and a portentous frill, worked in correspondence, and bearing the miniature of his beloved, finished his truly genteel appearance.

Austria exports minerals, raw and manufactured silk, thread, glass, wax, tar, nutgall, wine, honey and mathematical instruments.

England exports cotton, woolens, glass, hardware, earthenware, cutlery, iron, metallic wares, salt, coal, watches, tin, silks and linens.

Russia exports tallow, flax, hemp, flour, iron, copper, linseed, lard, hides, wax, ducks, cordage, bristles, furs, potash and tar.

AGRICULTURAL.

More About the Evergreen Grass.

Some months ago, I wrote you an article in which I gave the benefit of my experience and observation in the adaptation of "The Tame Grasses" to the soil of the Carolinas.

I wrote then with the view of encouraging the sowing of grasses, while it was yet time to do so, and I would have made another effort to arouse our people to the importance of the subject but was prevented, and now the time for spring sowing is at hand, and if you will give me the use of your pages, I will endeavor to show that evergreen grass suits our people best, and is particularly adapted to our section.

In the article alluded to, I was able to give evidences of the experience of many of our best farmers who have successfully grown clover and orchard grass, while evergreen grass, which was in my judgment best suited to our section of any tame grass in use, was so little known here that, notwithstanding it had recommended itself to that section in Virginia east of the Blue Ridge, which in soil and climate so nearly resembles our own, I hesitated to do more than call attention to it.

Since then I have seen it growing luxuriantly in this State, and I am so well assured of the benefits which will flow from its extended introduction, in affording summer and winter pasturage and upland hay, in fields now covered with broomsedge, that I feel constrained to give its main features condensed as much as possible.

I have long since discovered that so long as cotton commands twenty cents per pound, the cotton planter will turn a deaf ear to that man, be he Virginian or Kentuckian, who will attempt to prove that a rich lot, well set in clover, will, besides improving the lot, yield remunerative returns. Hence, I say the grass known in Virginia as evergreen, best suits the planters of the Carolinas. Its features are briefly told. First, let me remark that there is no grass more easily removed from a field by the use of a two horse plow.

It will grow on any land which will produce good oats. It continues green and growing nearly the whole winter in Virginia, hence its name; while in a warmer climate it will, I think, be a good pasture through the entire winter. It makes a strong tussock, thus holding the soil and resisting the effect of washing rains, and on the soil which turned under greatly enriches the land. In good soil it will grow five feet high, but in our exhausted lands it will scarcely grow higher than oats. It unquestionably has greater tenacity of life during our severe drouths than any tame grass known, and though apparently scared and scorched by the rays of the sun, yet in the fall of the year, it reassumes its green habiliments with which to supply food for stock in winter. If a field of it is kept for hay, two crops is the yield per annum. The hay, while not equal to Timothy, is but little inferior to it.

It should be sown on oat land well prepared by the plow and harrow, the seed to be sown at the rate of one bushel per acre on top of the soil and slightly brushed in. The field thus sowed should not be used as a pasture until the following year.

The advantages flowing from the use of evergreen grass are these: By sowing the lands in this grass, cattle and hogs can be supplied, without going to the corn crib, with provender of which they are exceedingly fond. Stock will be fat the year round. When the mules are unemployed, this grass will support them handsomely, and not salivate them as does clover. Land now washing away and soon to be thrown out, will be reclaimed and rendered a source of great profit. If these reasons are not sufficiently cogent, I must confess my inability to say anything, even if I possessed better powers of composition, showing why I urge the universal use of evergreen grass in the States of North and South Carolina.—*Valley, Tazeville Co., Virginian.*

Don't whitewash the bark upon the bodies of fruit and ornamental trees. We are at a loss to know for what purpose some persons thus coat the bark of fruit and shade-trees about their premises with lime, unless it is to make them look nice. It certainly does them more harm than good, as it serves to obstruct the respiratory organs and in a measure prevents the thrifty growth. Should the bark become diseased and rough, or covered with moss, scrape it thoroughly with a hoe or a scraper of some suitable description; after which wash thoroughly with a strong solution of soap and water. If this is done properly every season, it will prove a great benefit, by distroying the insects which prey upon the bark, and otherwise promoting a healthy condition thereof and increasing the vigor and vitality of the tree.—*Farm Journal.*

A Chester county sow owned by George P. Foster, of the Union House, Montpelier, is both prolific and profitable. In 1867 she brought him two litters of eleven pigs each; in 1868 one litter of fifteen and one of eighteen; in 1869, one litter of nineteen and one of twenty-two; and in March, 1870, another litter of twenty-one, all alive and healthy, and all of which lived to be one day old or more. She has raised seventy-seven pigs, which have been sold, at the ages of four and six weeks, for the snug little sum of $725.—They have been sold to go to New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and New York, for breeding purposes.—*Vermont Patriot.*

SUNDAY READING.

The Dangers of Bad [illegible]

Rev. DeWitt Talmadge [illegible]phia in a sermon in Brooklyn the [illegible]ning referred as follows to the dang[illegible] bad company: He [illegible]d his [illegible] to the proverb, "Th[illegible] shall be destroyed. [illegible] men present, and [illegible] a plain talk with [illegible] very positive. It [illegible] panion of fools ma[illegible] was no [illegible] troyed.

[illegible] They could not. The man who consorts with sensual men will be lecherous; if he goes with drunkards, he will be like unto them; if he frequents gambling halls, he will be a gambler. This was certain as fate. There were classes of fools whom nobody could afford to be the companion of. The first were those who sneered at the Bible and at religion. He didn't demand any one to believe the Bible. He wouldn't coerce men into Heaven. But it was cowardly and cruel to undetermine the confidence of those who did respect and revere the Scriptures without giving them a proper substitute. Let young men who can meet and answer any argument against religion, not be afraid to combat and dispise those who ridicule and scoff at it. Ridicule was harder to bear. It burns down to the fingers end. But the time comes when those who sneer will need the very religion they scoff at, and will repeat, if not in words then in effect, the prayer, "Oh God, if there be a God, save my soul, if I have a soul, from hell, if there be a hell." The two next characters drawn for avoidance were the constant pleasure seekers and the men who never worked who they had a chance. He believed in rational amusements, and in sufficient of them, but life was, first work and then play. Those who put recreation first were enemies of themselves and of all whom they influenced. This head was enlarged upon very effectively, and so were the ideas, whether loafers or 'gentlemen,' without work or without fondness for it. To be a Christian gentleman was the idea held up and the appeal enforced. The sermon, which was very brief and very earnest, was listened to with interest and emotion. It bore no reference in terms or allusions or hints to the late tragedy in this city, but the practical and unsensational advices enforced could not be accepted as a mere apposite contribution to the impression and the lessons of that event—a careful, reasonable method of discussing affairs without aggravating them or riding them to death, which Mr. Tallmadge prefers to pursue.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

An Eloquent Passage.

The finest thing Geo. D. Prentice ever wrote is this inimitable passage:

"It cannot be that this earth is man's only abiding place. It cannot be that our life is a bubble cast up by the ocean of eternity to float a moment upon its waves and sink to nothingness. Else why is it the high and glorious aspirations which leap like angles from the temple of our hearts are forever wandering unsatisfied? Why is it that the rainbow and clouds come over us with a beauty that is not of earth, and then pass off leaving us to muse on their lovliness? Why is it that the stars which hold their festival around the midnight throne, are set above the grasp of our limited faculties, forever mocking us with their unapproachable glory? And finally, why is it that bright forms of human beauty are presented to our view and taken from us, leaving a thousand streams of our affection to flow back in an Alpine torrent upon our hearts. We are born for a higher destiny than that of earth. There is a realm where the rainbow never fades; where the stars will spread out before us like the islands that slumber on the ocean, and where the beautiful beings that pass before us like shadows, will stay forever in our presence."

A Beautiful Figure.

Life is a fountain fed by a thousand streams that perish if one be dried. It is a silver cord twisted with a thousand strings, that part asunder if one be broken. Thoughtless mortals are surrounded by innumerable dangers, which make it much more strange that they escape so long, than that almost all perish suddenly at last. We are encompassed by accidents every day to crush the decaying tenements we inhabit. The seeds of disease are planted in our constitution by nature; the earth and atmosphere from which we draw the breath of life are impregnated with death; health is made to operate its own destruction. The food that nourishes, contains the elements of decay, the soul that animates it by its own action; death lurks in ambush along the path. Notwithstanding this truth is palpably confirmed by the daily evidence before our eyes, how little do we lay it at heart. We see our friends and neighbors die; but how seldom does it occur to our thoughts that our knell may give the next warning to the world!

Many a man who rises from poverty and obscurity to wealth and honor, can trace his rise to his civility. Civility will always reproduce itself in others, and the man who is always polite will be sure to get at least as much as he gives. "No man," says Lord Bacon, "will be deficient in respect towards others who knows the value of respect to himself."

Last Year's Immigrants.

During the past year the number of alien immigrants who arrived in New York was greater than any year since 1854. The total number of passengers landed was 307,454, of whom 48,465 were citizens and 258,989 were aliens. The latter number was an excess of 45,303 over that of 1868, and of 75,399 over the average previous years. 97,605 of the immigrants were natives of Germany; 66,204 of Ireland; 41,090 of England, and 52,090 from all other countries combined. The German emigration has fallen off slightly, and the English and Irish has increased, while the health of all arriving immigrants has improved. The principal points of destination were: Illinois, 38,213; New York, 85,810; Pennsylvania, 32,135; Wisconsin, 17,003. Two thousand three hundred and twenty-seven Mormons arrived there during the year. The New York Labor Exchange has, during the past year, procured employment for 34,955 immigrants, nearly four thousand more than the previous year, of whom 5,594 were mechanics, 17,250 agricultural and unskilled laborers, 438 skilled female laborers, and 11,673 house servants. Of these, 27,816 could read and write, while 7,139 could not.

Remarkable Trotting Match.

The Baltimore *Sun* contains the following particulars of a trotting match:

"The most remarkable trotting match perhaps on record in Maryland, took place on Monday between Mr. Thomas McCrea Jr's sorrel mare "Lady Alice," and Dr. Thomas B. Owing's gray gelding, "Ben Davis," the course being from Ellicott city to Frederick city and back, the distance seventy miles, and the stakes $200 a ride. The horses were harnessed to three hundred pound wagons, and driven by their respective owners. They started from Ellicott city at twenty minutes to seven o'clock in the morning, and jogged for the first two miles, when the race commenced in earnest. Both horses were in fine condition and well matched, and the contest was close and exciting. Only the necessary stops were made on the route for refreshments, the drivers, on reaching Frederick, stopping at the hotel by prearrangement to register their names and returning to their work. The race was won by "Lady Alice" in seven hours and fifteen minutes, beating her competitor by only seventeen minutes.

A Lake of Salt.—The great Humboldt salt mine near Austin, Nevada, is described by a California paper as looking like a lake frozen over. The salt is as hard and smooth as ice. Were it not for fine particles which are condensed from vapors arising from beneath, and which cover the crystalline salt to the depth of perhaps one-eighth of an inch, it would make an excellent skating ring at all times of the year, except on the very unfrequent occasions when it is covered with water. The expanse of crystalized salt is no less than twenty miles in length, and twelve in width, without a break or flaw for the greater portion of that extent. The stratum of solid salt is about six or seven inches thick, under which comes a layer of sticky, singular-looking mud, about two feet thick, and under this another stratum of solid salt, as transparent as glass, of which the depth has been found in some parts to be six feet. In summer, this salt plain, glittering and scintillating in the light of an almost tropical sun, presents a brilliant appearance. The frosty covering and solid salt is as white as the crystalline portion, when exposed, reflects dazzling prismatic colors. This immense deposit is remarkably pure, being ninety-five per cent. of salt, and five per cent. of soda—which is purer than what we commonly use for our tables.

Effect of the Famine in Jerusalem.—A letter has been received in London from the Anglican Bishop of Jerusalem which corroborates the statements made on this painful subject by Sir Moses Montefiore. The Bishop says:

"A small donkey load of water cost 6d to the poor Jews whose family income is 1s 6d per week. Many Moslems and nominal Christians are in the same position. What is more dreadful to contemplate is the fact that the springs near Jerusalem are drying up. But there is another more terrible calamity still. The locusts are spread over the mountains of Judah and Samaria in the valley of Jordan and in the plain of Sharon and Galilee, having come to lay their eggs, which will be hatched before harvest; and as the Arabs say that each couple lay two hundred eggs, countless millions will appear, eating every green thing, poisoning the ground, and thus preventing grass growing for cattle."

Disappearance of our Woods.—The present consumption of wood in the United States is enormous. One hundred and fifty thousand acres of the best timber is cut every year to supply the demand for railway sleepers alone. For railroad buildings, repairs, and cars, the annual expenditure in wood is $38,500,000. In a single year the locomotives in the United States consume $56,000,000 worth of wood. There are, in the whole country, more than 400,000 artisans in wood; and if the value of their labor is $1,000 a year each, the wood industry of the country represents an amount of nearly $500,000,000 per annum.

The Persimmon.—According to a writer in a North Carolina paper, the persimmon is one of the most valuable of trees. Rum, wine and beer can be made from the fruit, and a bushel of persimmons will yield a gallon of rum. To make wine, the fruit is peeled and stoned. The bark is a fine astringent, styptic, tonic and antispectic, used in sore throats, fevers, chills and dysentery. Its antispectic qualities have been considered fully equal to the *Chincona*. It is more astringent than cornine (dog-wood bark) or quinine. The ripe fruit will expel worms from children. The wood is hard and fine grained, suitable for tools and many domestic articles, and when large enough may be employed as a substitute for Guayac wood. It is certainly one of the most useful trees in our country.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, APRIL, 29 1870.

GEO. WALTER SITES, -- EDITOR.

Any person procuring five new yearly subscribers, will be entitled to a sixth copy.

County Convention.

Don't forget the County Convention on the

7th of May,

to be held at the Court-house. Let there be a good oldfashioned turnout.

We understand that delegates from the most distant parts of the County will be present. Let all the friends of reform come together and have a good time generally.

☞ *The KERNERSVILLE meeting on to-morrow (Saturday) should be well attended, as it is important that proper men should be appointed as delegates to the County Convention.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ We call attention to DeBing's Great Remedies, advertised in another column, headed: "$1,000 Reward."

☞ See notice of Demorest's Magazine.

☞ A large quantity of bones wanted at the Salem Grocery.

☞ Agents wanted to sell the Common Sense Sewing Machine, and American Knitting Machine. See Advertisement.

☞ Dr. A. T. Zevely—Bedsteads, Tables, &c., for sale.

☞ Edward Warren—Auction Sale to-morrow (Saturday) at 1 o'clock.

The radical leaders in Stokes county have decided that if their delegates fail to attend the grand pow-wow in Raleigh next month, the Wake county delegation shall vote for Stokes. Pretty good; the Stokes county men are getting shaky in the knees, and begin to fear their delegates will not care to go to the expense of attending a convention whose doom is written. But how do the rank and file like the idea of being turned over thus cavalierly to the tender mercies of Wake and the howling dervishes who there do congregate?

The Election.—It will be seen from an extract from an Act concerning elections, passed by the late Legislature, what elections are to be held this summer.

Georgia is again absolutely out of the Union, or will be by the time this paragraph is being perused by our readers. The Senate, on the morning of the 20th inst., passed its substitute for the House bill, remanding the State to a military provisional government, by a vote of 27 yeas to 25 nays. The extreme radicals voted nay, because the provisions of the bill were not sufficiently stringent for them; the moderates, and the few Conservatives who voted at all, voted yea, because they knew if this bill failed, a worse one would pass.

Under this bill, the present Legislature expires in November next, to make way for a new legislature elected in the interim under military surveillance. Upon the organization of the new body, the State *may* be admitted to representation in Congress. Poor Georgia! she has a hard road to travel, but if she keeps up a good heart she will get to the end of it some day.

What can be the matter with Massachusetts? Generally the pioneer in all the *isms* and new movements of the day, she is faltering by the roadside and permitting her younger sisters to bind laurels upon their brows that belong rightfully to herself. It is a fact that the lower House of the Massachusetts legislature has defeated the proposition for female suffrage by an overwhelming majority! What can be the matter with Massachusetts?

A man who was once a member of the State Senate of Ohio, died in the Indiana Penitentiary a few days ago.—*Exchange.*

Justice, sooner or later, will overtake the evil-doer; therefore, announcements similar to the above, will be common enough in ten or twenty years from now.

The Raleigh *Standard* is out in a characteristic article in which it favors the repeal of the Revenue laws so far as they affect the distillation of fruit in Western North Carolina. As those laws are the offsprings of radicalism, the *Standard* is, in part responsible for them. That paper knew long since that they were unsatisfactory to the people of the West whose interests they paralysed, but we heard from it no bold bugle note demanding repeal, until, at the approach of an election, it found those prohibitions and penalties had been efficacious in withdrawing from the support of its party thousands of hardy farmers who had been deprived by them of one of their main sources of revenge. It is too late; the West will take care of itself henceforward, without asking any of the latter-day assistance of the *Standard*.

District Convention.

"We greatly prefer the calling of a District Convention, as has been proposed by brother Hanes himself, to any other plan proposed or likely to be proposed to select a candidate to represent the people of this district in the next Congress of the United States. Indeed we can see no other mode by which union and harmony are likely to be secured, and success crown the nominee of the convention at the ballot box, on the first Thursday in August next.

"The fact that Brother Hanes lives most of his time, and publishes a paper in Salisbury, it seems to us, should prevent any one or all of the papers from attempting to make a nomination for the people of the District, in the way proposed by the *News*. We have not a word to say against brother Hanes, as to his qualifications or anything of the sort, still it may happen the delegates selected by the people of the different counties and townships may be of the opinion that there are some one or more other gentlemen equally well entitled to the nomination, as brother Hanes. If not, he will be certain then to meet with a more hearty and enthusiastic support, than he would if he were nominated by the unanimous consent of his brother editors of this District. Such is our opinion at least."

The above is the response of our worthy and respected contemporary, the *Greensboro Patriot*, to the proposition of the Mt. Airy *News*, to nominate Brother Hanes, of the *Old North State*, for Congress, in this District, which requires some comment.

We fully concur with the *Patriot* in relation to the propriety and necessity of holding a Convention. No other course, we think, will unite and harmonize the forces of the opposition. But it does seem that it was a little ungenerous, if not unkind, on the part of the *Patriot* to suggest, as an objection to Mr. Hanes, that he "lives most of his time in Salisbury." The *Patriot* must know that Mr. Hanes is a citizen of Davidson County,—that his family reside in that county, and have never resided any where else. Scarcely a month has passed since Mr. Hanes has been engaged in publishing the *Old North State*, that he has not spent more or less of the time with his family at home. He has voted in Davidson County, at every election since, at which he was permitted to vote at all. At the most important election held in the State, since he has been doing business in Salisbury,—that when the present Constitution was ratified by the people, and the present Executive and Judicial officers were elected in 1868,—Mr. Hanes was the Conservative candidate for the Senate, in Davidson, and ran a number of votes ahead of his ticket. No objection was then made that he "lived most of his time in Salisbury." We also are aware of the fact that Mr. Hanes has, for eighteen months past, contemplated the removal of the *Old North State* to this place, and that he has not yet abandoned the idea.

We have been informed that, in a meeting at Lincolnton, in 1868, to appoint delegates to a Convention in Statesville, which nominated Mr. Shober for the 6th District, a resolution was offered by David Shenck, Esq., recommending Mr. Hanes, as the choice of that county. This resolution met with favor, but was withdrawn by Mr. Shenck upon being informed that Mr. Hanes was a citizen of Davidson County, and that he had recently been a candidate for the Senate there.

In view then, of the facts and circumstances, it does seem rather ungenerous, if not unkind, to raise any such objection in the premises as the *Patriot* has done.—There are much weightier objections that might be urged against other gentlemen whose names have been mentioned in connection with the congressional nomination, but we will not allude to them at present. It will be the province of the Convention to canvass all questions of that nature, and to the Convention we cheerfully leave the whole matter.

There is a prospect that the territory of New Mexico will be admitted to the Union as the thirty-eighth State, before the present Congress expires. It has been ascertained that she is radical, and the opportunity to increase the radical strength in the U. S. Senate is too tempting to be disregarded. The city of New York alone could, in point of population, contain ten such States as New Mexico will be, yet the Senators from New Mexico will count as much as the Senators from the greatest and most populous State in the Union. Does anybody see the point?

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that farmers and gardners who have no regular place, and sell only the product of their own farms and gardens from their wagons along the streets, do not render themselves by so doing liable to special tax as produce brokers.

There are at least three hundred and fifty American families in the single city of Dresden this season. It is a desirable home for quiet people who have sons and daughters to educate. The whole method of living there is simpler and less expensive than in any place in America where similar educational advantages could be obtained.

A missionary reports from China that the population of that country has been greatly over-estimated. Instead of 400,000,000 people, there are probably not over 250,000,000. He adds that the late wars have diminished the numbers of the people.

The Public Lands.

It is stated that not less than one hundred and sixty "grab bills" are now pending in the Federal Congress, proposing to donate public lands to pretended Western Railroads and other bogus improvements, but which will in a majority of cases, terminate in a like manner to some of the projected improvements in this State of late days. There, the getting of the lands and their conversion to private interests, is the objective point; here, it was bonds instead of lands, but the object was the same. The government has already donated to public and private enterprises an aggregate aren of no less than 400,000 square miles of territory, some of it the best land in the western country—just about one-eighth the entire surface of the United States. For all this it has obtained comparatively little; but there are thousands of men at the North now rolling in wealth which they gained solely through the generosity, carelessness, or criminality—we care not what it may be called—of Congress, in thus frittering away of public domain.

If Congress needs to be particularly generous, and the public lands weigh too heavily upon its hands, we might recite for its benefit a little scrap of history, and apply it with considerable force to the present times.

There was a day when North Carolina owned immense territories; her chartered rights extended from the Atlantic to the Pacific; and, though she advanced no actual claim to especial jurisdiction west of the Mississippi, yet her supineness in that respect did not affect her just title,—from ocean to ocean, all was hers. Well the Revolutionary struggle came on; it ended; the Federal government was established, and was poor; involved in heavy responsibilities it wanted means, and where to obtain them it hardly knew. Finally it appealed to the States to cede to it all vacant lands in their possession, as a basis upon which to establish a suitable credit. North Carolina generously responded to that appeal, and in 1790, gave up all she claimed west of the Smoky Mountains. Who is there, even at this day, who will say it was not well done? But the times have changed—sadly changed. North Carolina is poor now—very poor. She has passed through a baptism of fire, and emerged stripped of her possessions. Now let Congress, which is so lavish of the public lands to favorites, return to North Carolina but a small portion of that which she so generously surrendered to the general government at the time it was in the same distressful situation—some of those far-off western lands upon which the speculators and lobbyists have already cast their avaricious eyes, and which they will be sure to get for a mere song, if they are not speedily diverted, as was the original intention, to the public good. These lands in the possession of the State could be made the basis for a fund with which to re-establish upon a firm and enduring basis her common school system, liquidate a portion of her oppressive public debt, and relieve her people, in part, from the burdens which unwise legislation and a corrupt administration have imposed upon them.

It used to be thought that a kind of honor existed between rascals, which, to say the least, had in it something of a chivalrous cast, and lifted them above utter degradation. If such ever was the case, it is not so now. The advanced civilization of the age has crushed everything of that sort that lay in its path. The latest exhibition of meanness we have seen is a letter from Deweese, the late Congressman from the 4th District of this State, who was disgraced for being caught selling cadetships. He is evidently in the interest of Gen. Clingman, who wants to go to Congress from the 7th District, provided he can fool Conservatives into his support, and break down Jones, the present radical incumbent.

Deweese, in that letter, distinctly charges that Jones offered to appoint a nephew of Geo. W. Swepson to a cadetship, provided Swepson would pay him $1,000, and that the letter is now in Swepson's possession. If such is the case, which we hope not, Congress ought to turn its attention to Mr. Jones at once. He obtained his present seat, it is said, by fraud and chicanery, for it is patent to every one in the western portion of the State that his competitor was fairly elected. Be that as it may, evidence is accumulating—and a goodly portion of it given by themselves—that North Carolina never was so deeply disgraced by unworthy representatives as now. The next election *must* bring a change.

Bank Robbery.—Columbia, S. C., April 18.—The vault of Scott, Williams & Co's banking house was opened on Saturday night and $50,000 or $60,000 in money carried off. One of the party being as is supposed, too much intoxicated, was left in a closet. Several thousand dollars in specie, on special deposit, is included in the loss. The bank loses, it is supposed, not more than $20,000, the balance being divided among private individuals.

A couple of horse-thieves, named John D. Simpson and George Hill, escaped some days since from the jail of Edgecombe county.

The Election.

We copy the following portion of an Act concerning Elections and Registration in the year 1870:

There shall be an election held for the following officers on the first Thursday of August, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy:

1st. Members of Congress in the several districts;
2d. Members of the General Assembly for their respective counties and districts;
3d. A county treasurer;
4th. A register of deeds;
5th. A county surveyor;
6th. Five county commissioners;
7th. An Attorney General;
8th. A coroner;
9th. A sheriff.

Every male person born in the United States, and any male person who has been naturalized, twenty-one years old, or upwards, who shall have resided in the State twelve months next preceding the election and thirty days in the county in which he offers to vote, shall be deemed an elector and shall be entitled to registration upon application.

Except in cases provided for in section eleven of this act, no person shall be allowed to vote at any election unless his name shall be found upon the registration books of the precinct in which he offers to vote unless he takes the following oath: "I———— do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution and laws of the United States and the Constitution and laws of North Carolina, not inconsistent therewith; that I have been a resident of the State of North Carolina, for twelve months and in the county of——— for thirty days, and that I have neither registered or voted during this election in any other precinct." Such person, having taken this oath, shall thereupon be registered.

It shall be the duty of the judges of elections to keep the registration books for their precinct at the place of holding the election during the day of such election, and to register therein the name of any legal voters, first administering the oath as provided in the last section, before receiving the vote of any elector not previously registered.

The registrar of voters shall, at the request of any legal registered voter in his precinct, furnish to such voter, under his signature, a certificate of registration stating the county and precinct, in which such voter is registered, and shall make an entry of such certificate against the name of such voter on the registration book. Upon such certificate of registration such elector may vote at any precinct in his county without further registration.

That the polls shall be opened on the day of election from seven o'clock in the morning until sunset of the same day; and each voter whose name may appear registered, or who may produce sufficient evidence that he has been registered in another township or precinct, as well as those who may be registered on that day, shall hand in their ballots to the judges, who shall carefully deposit the ballot in the ballot-box.

Any person who shall, with intent to commit a fraud, vote at more than one box or more than one time, or who shall induce another to do so, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be imprisoned not less than six nor more than twelve months, or fined not less than one hundred or more than five hundred dollars, at the discretion of the court; and any registrar of voters or any clerk or copyist who shall make any entry or copy with intent to commit a fraud shall be liable to the same penalty.

The books of registration shall be open to inspection at all times between the hours of 9 a. m., and 3 p. m., of each day preceding the day of election, and during these hours the name of any person who has been registered may be challenged, and thereupon it shall be the duty of the registrar to hear and examine all testimony that may be adduced concerning the qualification of such person as an elector, notice having been given to him of the time and place of hearing the evidence. If such person shall be found not duly qualified, as prescribed in the Constitution, art. 6, section 1, the registrar shall erase his name from the books.

MAGAZINE NOTICES.

The Little Corporal for May comes in time. Fresh as the flowers and bright as the spring time—full of good things for the children and for all who love children. Great improvements are promised in this already charming Magazine. One dollar a year. Sewell & Miller, Chicago, Illinois.

The April Monthly part of *Oliver Optic's Magazine* is unusually attractive. The new story, "Field and Forest," is in the editor's best vein; the shorter stories are capital; the department of puzzles is well cared for; its dialogues are excellent, and the five full page engravings with the other pictures, add greatly to the beauty and interest of this popular magazine.—Published in weekly and monthly editions by Lee & Shepard, 149 Washington Street, Boston, at $2.50 per annum.

Die Modenwelt.—We have received this Illustrated magazine of fashions and fancy work for May. As a fashion work it is unquestionably the first in this country. It seems almost incredible that a magazine, semi-monthly, containing in the course of the year 1600 illustrations, 200 patterns, 400 diagrams, and 12 large highly colored steel engravings, can be furnished for the small sum of $3 a year. Still, it is a fact. Two specimen copies mailed for 30 cents. Address, S. T. Taylor, Importer of Ladies' Fashions, 391 Canal Street, New York.

A magnificent dwelling house, belonging to Mr. Joseph Norwood of Lenoir county, was destroyed by fire on the 15th instant. Accident.

From Washington.

Washington, April 20.—The Georgia bill, as it passed the Senate, is substantially as follows: Georgia will be known as the Third Military District. The present government is provisional, and a new Legislature shall be elected; upon the organization of which Georgia may be admitted to representation in Congress. The President is authorized to suppress disorder, holding municipalties responsible for loss of persons or property. The bill forbidding the organization of the Georgia militia is repealed. The bill now goes to the House.

The vote shows a square defeat for the extremists, and in consequence of Gov. Bullock's defeat whose object it is said to have been to continue the present pliant Legislature in office during his term, the amendment ordering an election next fall for all the elective officers of the State was withdrawn before reaching the vote. The bill passed at half past 2 o'clock this morning and provides that an election shall be held in the said State commencing on the 15th day of November 1870, and continue as the President may designate, for all the members of the General Assembly provided for in the Constitution of said State, adopted by its Convention on the 11th day of March, 1868, at which election all persons who by said Constitution are electors shall be entitled to vote.

In the House the Georgia bill as amended by the Senate was referred to the Reconstruction Committee with several substitutes.

Washington, April 22.—In Senate, Sawyer offered a bill prescribing the oath of office for participants in the rebellion, not disqualified by the 14th amendment, passed. It is the same as the oath taken by Congressmen whose disabilities have been removed. The bill will particularly relieve half a million and enable a majority of the Southern people to hold Federal offices.

Washington, April 25.—In Senate, Committee of Conference has been appointed on the non-concurrence of the two houses on the income tax bill.

In the House, Mr. Dockery of North Carolina offered a resolution declaring that the honor and good faith of the Government is pledged to the payment of all claims of the loyal people of the South who had property taken by the army, navy or Government, during the war. Objection was raised and the resolution was not entertained. Subsequently Mr. Booker of Virginia offered the same resolution and the House again by a vote of 96 to 90 refused to second the demand for the previous question, and allow it to be entertained. The tariff was resumed but no progress made.

NEWS ITEMS.

Often in cold weather the cream is so sweet that it will not make butter, but froths and foams like a cascade. This can be remedied by adding one table-spoonful of pulverized alum to every four or five quarts of cream. The foam dissolves away, and in a few minutes the butter has 'come.'

As a probable consequence of the Piegan slaughter, they have an Indian war in Wyoming. Eleven Indians were killed recently; and the Indians cut a stringer on a bridge of the Union Pacific Railroad, near Antelope Station, and threw fourteen cars off the track. The train men, except a brakesman, ran with the locomotive to the next station, after which the Indians broke open some cars, but were driven off by the breakman firing at them.

Baltimore, April 32.—A woman named Marsh, cut the throats of her four children and of her mother with whom she lived.

The tragedy occurred in the centre of the city. The first act of the mother was to call her son aged 8 years, from school and cut his throat in the school yard; she then went home and treated two younger children who were playing in the yard, an infant in the house and a bed-ridden mother in the same manner. Mrs. March is now a raving maniac.

Two Sundays Together.—Westerly, R. I., has "two Sundays come together." Nearly half the population are Seventh Day Baptists, and on Saturdays half of the mills, shops and other places of business are closed, and half of the churches are filled with worshipers, who on Sunday resume their secular occupations, while their neighbors take religion and rest.

Terrible Accident in Richmond.

Richmond, Va., April 27.—A Terrible calamity occurred here this morning. The floor of the Court of Appeals in the State Capital gave way and precipitated the hundreds therein assembled to hear the decision in the mayoralty case of Ellyson and Chahoon upon the Conservative caucus then sitting in the hall of the House of Delegates below. It is impossible to ascertain the extent of the injuries as yet, however. It is supposed about 200 persons were hurt by the accident. It is certain, as far as ascertained, that 57 were killed, and 75 wounded.

Although the population of New York City is estimated at a million, the real estate holders number only about fifteen thousand. Nine hundred and eighty-five persons out of every thousand, therefore, occupy rented property.

FOREIGN.

Constantinople, April 23.—The American Minister's notices regarding the Ecumenical Council posted on Churches, were torn down by a Turkish mob. A serious riot is imminent and troops have been called out.

Rome, April 23.—The police are active in destroying pamphlets issued by Heft Ransober and Swartzenburg against the infallability; the photographs of these gentlemen were seized.

Vienna, April 23.—There is a strong movement in the Tyrol for secession from the Roman Church in case the question of infallability is pressed upon the Council.

Paris, April 23.—Prof. Rand, at Marsailles, has discovered a new planet.

The grand re-union of workmen of all trades, yesterday, after debate, adopted a resolution for a general strike.

LOCAL AND STATE ITEMS.

The Crops.—Spring.

Generous crops this year will send happiness into many a home, and, despite the political gloom which gathers around our section of country like a pall, make our honest and hard-working farmers more light-hearted than they have been this many a day. If they will not be enabled to forget their burdens, they will, at least, be strengthened to sustain them. The present indications are that crops, generally, will be good. Of course, there are many accidents which may yet interfere to blast or lessen our hopes, but it is useless to lament at this time over possibilities which may not occur. Wheat, especially, seldom ever looked better than it does this season; oats are coming on finely; and, with the help of a little favorable weather, which seems to have set in, corn will soon be all planted. The fruit, regarding which there has been some apprehension, has passed the frosty ordeal of early spring unscathed, and the prospects are for a plenteous yield. On the whole, we have abundant reason for rejoicing, for spring is upon us in the full blush and bloom of her beauty, and her myriad influences are audibly at work.

"Long she lay in wait,
Made many a feint, peeped forth, drew coyly back,
Then from some southern ambush in the sky,
With one great gush of blossoms stormed the world."

All nature is awake and putting on its freshest robes. The earlier flowers, aroused from their long sleep, are lifting their cheeks to the wooing winds and flooding them

"With clouds of fragrant balm."

The birds are brim-full of music, while the bees, the butterflies, the beetles, and the multitudinous, multiform and nameless insects just launched into an ephemeral life, keep up throughout the sunny hours a ceaseless concert. Even by night you may place your ear close to the ground, and hear that faintest of all murmurs, the sound of growing things. This is no rash assertion. There are those who imagine this murmur to be a fairy symphony, but it is only a portion of that august plan which has produced the melody of nature, and in whose perfect arrangement is embraced the softest as well as the grandest of all known sounds.

A feud existing for some time between two well-known farmers in the upper part of Davidson county, was terminated very unexpectedly some two weeks ago by the death of one of the parties. The deceased had previously expressed his earnest wish that some unkind fate would overtake his enemy, and that he would have the pleasure of seeing him put safely underground; but his desire recoiled upon himself, and he was the first to go. The survivor, upon receiving intelligence of his death, broke into extravagant demonstrations of delight, and thanked his good fortune that he was at last rid of his foe. Last week, however, the survivor was suddenly taken ill, and he too died, his spirit passing away to the world of shadows to join the spirit of him whom he had much hated. Both were apparently hale, hearty men; and, taking into consideration the feud and the circumstances attending it, their deaths, within a week or two of each other, was somewhat singular.

The Census takers will be upon their decennial rounds before long, we trust, in order to obtain from original sources the data required by the government, not only that it may exhibit to an admiring world how far we have progressed, as a people, during the past twenty years, but that it may be enabled by means of the statistics thus obtained to rearrange its own internal affairs upon a basis better suited to the advanced requirements of the country. If we do not err, the last census—that of 1860—was incomplete, owing to a variety of causes. The present, as it is an important will also be a thorough one, provided those who shall be intrusted with the duty of procuring the original data happen to be men of capability and judgment. The persons selected for this duty in our Congressional District—if selected at all—have not yet been announced.

The disciples of old Isaak Walton are beginning to have a good time of it now along the banks of the numerous creeks and ponds of our vicinity. Angling is a quiet, meditative recreation, and we like it. When the fish are plenty and bite well, there is not the slightest harm in it, for it is the duty of man to feed himself out of the abundance which is provided: but when fish are scarce, and don't bite, then it is cruel sport, and whoever indulges in it ought to be rated soundly for his inhumanity to the finny tribe.

Mr. Milton Hartman, residing near the upper edge of Davie county, died very suddenly on Saturday evening last. He had been out attending to business all day, and returned home feeling somewhat unwell, when in a short time he was a corpse. The deceased was about 48 years of age, and leaves a wife and family.

☞ Nine persons were sentenced to the Penitentiary at the late term of Davie Court.

Scarcely a mail comes to hand in these days, but, upon opening our exchanges, our eyes are sure to rest upon one or more items detailing the escape of criminals from the jails of this State. We believe though we are without any positive data—that the jails in one-third of the counties in this State have been broken open during the past two years, and what is a still more frequent fact, the escaped prisoners have, with but few exceptions, never been retaken. Even the boasted Penitentiary at Raleigh—an institution which has cost and will cost the people an immense deal of money—is not sufficiently secure for some criminals, for they seem to get out of it readily enough. We will not presume to say upon whose shoulders the fault of these repeated escapes should rest; it certainly rests somewhere, and we are not less certain that such things were not of general occurrence in past times.

Forsyth County Sunday School Union.

The Annual Meeting of the Forsyth County Sunday School Union was held in Salem on Monday, April 18th, 1870, at which the following officers were elected for the present year:

E. A. Vogler, President.
Rev. W. W. Albea, Vice President.
J. T. Linebach, Secretary and Treasurer.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

Rev. L. P. Linebach, Rev. R. Goley, Rev. I. C. Patterson, Rev. J. Prince, Rev. A. W. Craft, Rev. Lewis Rights, Thos. Spach, R. Gray, A. Griffith, H. D. Lott.

Five different denominations are thus represented in the Board of Managers, which shows the union feeling and the spirit manifested in the meeting.

A number of new schools applied for connection with the County Union, and it was determined to hold a meeting on the second Saturday of May next, at which time the schools in the county desiring to belong, shall send in a copy of their Constitution, and if possible, be represented by one or more officers of the school.

The business meeting will be in the forenoon; and at 1 o'clock in the afternoon another meeting, for all officers, teachers or friends of the Sunday School that wish to attend, which meeting may be occupied by debate, singing, &c.

Remember, the Sunday School Meeting on the second Saturday in May. Let as many Schools as possible be represented.

☞ John P. Vest, Esq., has received the appointment of Census taker for Forsyth County.

☞ I. S. Gibson, Esq., has been appointed Agent for the Forsyth County Bible Society. He will visit every family in the county and supply them with Bibles.

Vienna Township Meeting.

According to previous appointment, a Conservative meeting was held at Brookstown, (Vienna,) on Saturday, the 23rd ult.

The meeting was organized by calling Benjamin Turner, Esq., to the Chair, and appointing L. A. Goslin, Secretary.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed as delegates to represent the Township in the County Convention, to be held in Winston on Saturday the 7th of May:

Alexander Transou, H. R. Lehman, Peter Sprinkle, E. C. Dull, Carlos Ziglar, Benjamin Turner, Wm. Goslin and A. E. Conrad.

The following gentlemen were appointed as an Executive Committee for the Township:—A. E. Conrad, L. A. Goslin, Alpheus Conrad, H. R. Lehman, and Carlos Ziglar.

On motion it was requested that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Winston *Sentinel* and the Salem *Press*.

BENJAMIN TURNER, *Chairman*.
L. A. GOSLIN, *Secretary*.

SUDDEN DEPARTURE OF TROOPS.—At about 9 o'clock on Saturday night the following dispatch was received by Col. Hyman, commanding the detachments of the 17th U. S. Infantry on duty in this State:

"Recall the company from Graham and prepare for the concentration of the regiment, which will proceed immediately to the Department of Dekota, Sioux City. The baggage will be left behind to follow. An officer will be sent from Fort Macon to take charge of the public property."

The troops left immediately on receipt of the foregoing. We presume threatened Indian troubles are the cause of this sudden movement.—*Standard 25th.*

Mr. Charles Griffin, of Anson county, is now one hundred and two years old. During the Revolutionary war he walked from Anson county to Richmond, Va., and remembers many incidents of that period of which he was personally cognizant.

He is still hale and hearty; never wore spectacles, can see well how to shoot a rifle, walks upright and sprightly, can mount a horse as easily as a young man, superintends the work on his plantation, was never sick a day in his life, has chewed tobacco from his earliest recollection, and has never sued any one and was never sued.

His wife is only six years younger than himself, and attends to her own cooking and household affairs generally, and has no appearance of the miserable Grecian bend, because she walks upright as the maker of mankind intended his favorite creatures to walk. Her maiden name was Elizabeth Ross.

The youngest son of this remarkable couple, (C. P. Griffin) gave us the above facts. He is the baby of the family, and is only fifty-nine years old. His grandmother lived to be 106 years old.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

☞ The next North Carolina State Fair will be held on the 18th—21st of October next,—four days.

A difficulty occurred, some days since, in Cleaveland county, between two men named Hopper and Harrill, in which the former was killed by the latter.

Willis Bowden, of Nash county, accidentally shot himself through the head a few days since, from the effects of which he subsequently died. He was the third son of his father killed accidentally by a gun.

James Utley and James Holleman were arrested in Wake county, on the 22d inst., taken to Raleigh, and bailed in the sum of $10,000 each, on the charge of "Ku-Kluxing" one Sam. Clements, some nights previous. The "victim" alleges that he was dragged from his bed by a party of some twenty-five disguised persons, carried to a convenient distance, tied to a tree and whipped unmercifully.

Says the Raleigh *Standard*: A gentleman informs us that Larkin Ray, of Ashe county, has discovered a vein of mica,—commonly known as isinglass,—which he is working with great success. He is taking out blocks of 6 by 8 inches, estimated at 75 cts. per pound. There is great excitement, in Ashe, Alleghany, Wilkes and other counties upon the subject.

THE OLD, OLD CLOCK.—The oldest clock in America is right here. It was presented to Hillsboro by King George of England when Gov. Tryon was in command of this province. During the revolutionary war the tories dashed into this town and took its lead weights for bullets, and threw its big striking bell into the river Eno, where it is now. A new bell was made for it in Philadelphia in 1805 and it now sits on top of the Courthouse and rings out the dinner hour for man and beast.—*Hillsboro Recorder.*

The contracts on the State Penitentiary were awarded at Raleigh on the 20th inst., and amounted in the aggregate to $609,595.18. The successful bidders are from Pennsylvania, Ohio and Maryland.

The Conservatives of Polk county hold their Convention on the 4th of May. Their platform, as given in the *Vindicator*, is short and sweet: "Retrenchment and reform—Legislative *per diem* $4; mileage 5 cents per mile; County Commissioners $1.00 per day, and Clerks no *extra* fees. The Constitution and the Laws, are our motto."

The Ladies' Memorial Association at Raleigh will have their anniversary celebration on the 10th of May. The corner stone of the monument to be erected to the memory of the North Carolina soldiers will be laid with appropriate ceremonies, and an address will be delivered by Gen. Matt. W. Ransom.

THE MARKETS

Corrected Weekly by E. A. Vogler,
Wholesale and Retail Merchant.

SALEM, N. C., April 29, 1870.

Bacon, 16 to 18 cts. new.
Beeswax, 30 to 33 cents.
Beef, 5 for fore and 6 for hindquarter.
Butter, 25 cents per lb
Coffee, 25 @ 30 cents, according to quality.
Cotton Yarns, $2 00 by single bunch.
Cotton Sheetings, 14 cts. by the bale, 15 to 16 cts. single yard.
Candles, tallow, 20 cents per lb.
" *adamantine*, 25 cts.
Chickens, 15 to 20 cents.
CORN, new, $ 1 10.
Cheese, 25 cents per lb.
Eggs, 12½ to 00 cents per dozen.
Flaxseed, $1 50 for 56 pounds.
FLOUR, $3½ per 100 pounds.
FRUIT, Dried Apples, 4 to 7 cents.
" *Peaches*, peeled, 12 to 15.
" " unp'l'd halves, 8.
" " " quarters 5 to 6
" *Blackberries*, no sale.
" *Cherries*, 25.
" *Plums*, 25.
" *Damsons*, 15.
" *Pears*, 10.
Feathers, 50 cents per lb.
Hay, 40 to 50 cents per 100 lbs.
Iron, Bar, 6½, Castings, 9 per lb.
Lard, 20. cents
Leather, Sole, 30 to 35 cents.
Molasses, Cuba, 75 cents per gallon.
Sorghum, 60 cents.
Fine Syrup, $1 25.
Nails, 8 cents per lb; 7 by the keg.
Oats, 60 cts. perbushel; Sheaf 25 cts. per doz.
Peas, per bushel $1 00.
Powder, 15 cents by the quarter, 50 cents by the pound.
Potatoes, Irish, $1 00 per bushel.
Rice, 15 cents per lb.
Rye, $1 25 per bushel.
Rags, 3 a 3½ cents.
Sugar, brown, 16½; clarif'd 20 cents per lb. Crushed 20, pulverized, 20.
Salt, Good Liverpool, $3 25 per Sack. Am. 3 00
Veal, 6 @ 7 cents per lb.
Mutton, 6 @ 7 cents "
Homemade Vinegar, 25 @ 30 cts. per gallon.
Malt Vinegar, 60 cents.
WHEAT, for 60 lbs., $1 25 to $1 30.

Danville Tobacco Market.

April 26, 1870.

Lugs,—Common, 5 to 6, Good, 6 to 8, Fine, 8 to 15, Extra Smoking, 15 to 40.
Leaf—Common, 7 to 9, Good,, 9 to 12, Fine, 12 to 18, Yellow Wrappers, 20 to 106.

AUCTION SALE.

I WILL SELL AT AUCTION, A LOT OF HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, ON TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, APRIL 30th, at 1 o'clock, P. M. Terms, Cash.

EDWARD WARREN.

Salem, N. C., April, 28th, 1870.

FOR SALE.

A LOT OF GOOD BEDSTEADS AND BEDDING.
WASH STANDS AND TABLES.

A. T. ZEVELY.

Salem, N. C, May, 29, 1870.

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$1.000 will also be paid for any case of *Blind, Bleeding or Itching PILES* that DeBing's PILE REMEDY *fails to cure.*

DeBING'S MAGIC LINIMENT cures *Rheumatic Pains, Sprains, Bruises and Swelled Joints, in man and beast.*

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April 22.

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Buchu, as prepared by Druggists, is of a dark color. It is a plant that emits its fragrance; the action of a flame destroys this (its active principle), leaving a dark and glutinous decoction. Mine is the color of ingredients. The Buchu in my preparation predominates; the smallest quantity of the other ingredients are added, to prevent fermentation; upon inspection, it will be found not to be a Tincture, as made in Pharmacopœa, nor is it a Syrup—and therefore can be used in cases where fever or inflammation exist. In this, you have the knowledge of the ingredients and the mode of preparation.

Hoping that you will favor it with a trial, and that upon inspection it will meet with your approbation.

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I am, very respectfully,
H. T. HELMBOLD,
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In affections peculiar to Females, is unequalled by any other preparation, as in Chlorosis, or Retention, Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrus State of the Uterus, and all complaints incident to the sex, or the decline or change of life.

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In all diseases of these organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. It is pleasant in taste and odor, "immediate" in action, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron.

Those suffering from broken-down or delicate constitutions, procure the remedy at once.

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Valuable Vegetable Juices

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PURIFYING THE BLOOD,
Imparting
NUTRITION TO THE SYSTEM,
Tone to the Stomach.

And a Healthy action to the Liver, Kidneys, Secretive and Excretive Organs.

A DYING ZOUAVE

lay breathing his last on the battle field, his companions surged on and left him alone.—They knew the cause of his approaching end, it was the deadly bullet. No friendly voice could cheer him to life—no human skill could save him.

Thousands of Precious Lives

are to-day as rapidly sinking, and as surely tottering on to an untimely end, in Suffering, Agony, Wretchedness and ignorance of the cause which

Science can arrest and assauge,
Nourish into new Life and Vigor,
And cause the Bloom of Health

To dance once more upon their withered cheek.

DISEASE, LIKE A THIEF,

steals upon its victims unawares, and before they are aware of its attack, plants itself firmly in the system, and through neglect or inattention becomes seated, and defies all ordinary or temporary treatment to relinquish its merciless grasp.

DO YOU KNOW THE CAUSE OF

The wasted form—the hollow cheek?
The withered face—the sallow complexion?
The feeble voice—the sunken, glassy eye?
The emaciated form—the trembling frame?
The treacherous pimple—the torturing sore?
The repulsive eruption—the inflamed eye?
The pimpled face—the rough, colorless skin?
and debilitating ailments of the present age?
The answer is simple, and covers the whole ground in all its phases, viz: the

FANGS OF DISEASE

AND

HEREDITARY TAINT

ARE FIRMLY FIXED IN THE

FOUNTAIN OF LIFE—THE BLOOD.

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Indiscriminate Vaccination

during the late war, with diseased Lymph has

TAINTED THE BEST BLOOD

in the entire land. It has planted the germ of the most melancholy disease in the veins of men, women and children on all sides, and nothing short of

A HEROIC REMEDY

will eradicate it root and branch, forever.

Such a remedy is

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CARBOLIC

Constitution Renovator.

On reaching the Stomach, it assimulates at once with the food and liquids therein, and from the moment it passes into the Blood, it attacks disease at its fountain head, in its germ and maturity, and dissipates it through the avenues of the organs with unerring certainty, ***and sends new and pure Blood bounding through every artery and vein.***

The tubercules of Scrofula that sometimes flourish and stud the inner coating of the abdoman, like kernels of corn, are withered, dissolved and eradicated and the diseased parts nourished into life. The Torpid Liver and Inactive Kidneys are stimulated to a healthy secretion, and their natural functions restored to renewed health and activity.

Its action upon the blood, fluids of the body, and Glandular System, are

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At its touch, disease droops, dies, and the victim of its violence, as it were,

LEAPS TO NEW LIFE.

It relieves the entire system of pains and aches, enlivens the spirits, and imparts a

Sparkling Brightness to the Eye,
A Rosy glow to the Cheek,
A Ruby Tinge to the Lips,
A Clearness to the Head,
A Brightness to the Complexion,
A Buoyancy to the Spirits,
And Happiness on all Sides.

Thousands have been rescued from the verge of the grave by its timely use.

This Remedy is now offered to the public with the most solemn assurance of its intrinsic medicinal virtues, and powerful Healing properties.

FOR ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE

KIDNEYS, RETENTION OF URINE,

And Diseases of Women and Children.

Nervous Prostration, Weakness, General Lassitude, and Loss of Appetite, it is unsurpassed.

It extinguishes

Affections of the Bones, Habitual Costiveness, Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys Dyspepsia, Erysipelis, Female Irregularities, Fistula, all Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Indigestion, Piles, Pulmonery Diseases, Consumption, Scrofula or King's Evil, Syphillis.

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Prof. M. E. HENRY,

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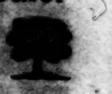

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